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"Everybody in the United States was astonished at the satisfactory way in which the municipal elections passed off. President McKinley personally asserted that he thought the time for the next step had come. Whatever the ultimate destiny of Cuba may be, its immediate future is independence. This is no political move on the part of the United States, but a sincere desire to do what is right. Therefore I beg you, as a personal favor to me and to the United States government, to sink your political differences and passions and to send men to the (constitutional) convention who are renowned for honor and capacity, so that the convention may mean more than the Cubans even now anticipate. . . . Your delegates must be competent to draft a constitution, and it is a duty you owe to yourselves and your fellow-patriots to see that your representation is without party prejudice. Bear in mind that no constitution which does not provide for a stable government will be accepted by the United States. I wish to avoid making Cuba into a second Hayti, although I do not think that possible. You want liberty for all, and for no particular party. The United States insists that you shall have it. This is possible, and easily possible. We have said it to the world. It lies with you to help us make our word good."

In the light of what has been done and is being done in Cuba, peacefully and with the confidence and affection of the people, the wrong which has been done the Filipinos is made even more glaring, and no amount of excuses, political or commercial, can ever cover it up. Right and wrong do not change their character with the hemispheres.

**Barthold
Schlesinger.**

Mr. Barthold Schlesinger, who recently deceased at his home in Brookline, Mass., was a very warm and earnest friend of peace, whose visits to our office were most inspiring and encouraging. All the recent wars were a sore grief to him. He considered them unnecessary and wicked. He thought the question of peace out with German thoroughness, and he could not understand how so many prominent, intelligent people seemed so indifferent and opposed to the cause. We know of no peace worker who did more personally than he to try to interest friends in the movement. His works followed his faith. He had been for a number of years connected with the work of the American Peace Society, and more recently was one of the Board of Directors. He was a liberal giver to support the work of the Society, and induced a number of prominent people from among his friends to connect themselves with it, or to become subscribers to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. We are very sorry that he has been taken away, so much are such men—able, honest, philanthropic, tireless in their labor—needed in the present condition of the world. We extend our most heartfelt sympathies to all the members of the family whom his death has brought into bereavement and sorrow.

Brevities.

. . . The first international congress of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance will be held at Paris from the 27th to the 29th of September, in the hall of the Trocadero.

. . . The general election for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention to frame a constitution for Cuba will be held on the third Saturday in September.

. . . Prof. J. C. Bracq of Vassar, who is spending his summer in his native France, has been laboring with the French government to induce them to refer the Newfoundland fisheries' dispute to arbitration.

. . . The war in South Africa has already cost Great Britain \$400,000,000, and she has opened subscription for a new loan of \$50,000,000, half of which has been taken in this country.

. . . In the case of the sinking of the British dispatch boat Kow Ching, during the China-Japanese War, United States Ambassador Choate has been chosen arbitrator between the British and Chinese governments. Mr. Choate was suggested by the Chinese government, which has maintained that Japan was responsible for the loss, the Kow Ching having been sunk by Japanese warships while conveying Chinese soldiers.

. . . Lord Russell, chief justice of England, who died on the 10th of August, will be remembered among the friends of peace by his great address on arbitration before the American Bar Association at Saratoga in 1896, and his eminent services as a member of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal in the Venezuela boundary case.

. . . The International Commission of Surveyors, appointed to lay out the provisional boundary line between Canada and Alaska, have completed their work. The new line gives the northern half of the Porcupine mining district, claimed heretofore by the United States, to Canada. The American miners are said to be indignant, and to have petitioned President McKinley to have the survey set aside. The new line is only provisional, and does not in any way finally settle any of the points in dispute.

. . . A recent circular issued by the Republican National Committee shows that of the total revenue receipts of \$568,988,948 for the current year, \$138,462,172 goes for pensions and \$190,743,980 for the war and navy departments, a grand total of 57½ per cent. for war burdens. The Philippine War has cost \$186,678,000, and the burdensomeness of it is increasing every day instead of diminishing.

. . . Three young men, Andres P. Ravndal, Torger Fredriksen Skurve and Julius Haaland, have recently in Norway been sentenced to solitary confinement for twenty days for refusing on conscientious grounds to perform the military service required by the state.

. . . Owing to the complete Russianizing of Finland, so oppressively and we may say so unwisely accomplished by the Russian government, fifteen thousand Finns left their country last year, and it is announced that a single steamship line has agreed to bring fifty-five thousand to America this year.

. . . Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Errors, Connecticut, president this year of the International Law Association, gave in his inaugural address, at the opening of the annual conference of the Association at Rouen, France, on the 21st of August, a most instructive account of "The Part taken by Courts of Justice in the Development of International Law."

. . . John Knox said, when he was about to die: "The terrible warring of gunnes and the noise of armor do so pierce my heart that my soul thirsteth to depart."

. . . The English Friends, who have felt deeply the "deterioration of character" brought on by the prevalence of the war spirit and the growth of militarism in Great Britain, have issued an address on "Christianity and War," unusually vigorous and appropriate to the circumstances of the time. More than fifty thousand copies of it have already been distributed.

. . . A recent pamphlet issued by Edward Wavrinsky of Stockholm shows that fifty-two members of the Swedish parliament are members of the Interparliamentary Peace Union. Only three members of our Congress have ever attended a conference of the Union in the eleven years of its existence.

. . . Commenting on Senator Frye's remark, "As for myself, I'm for my country, right or wrong," the *Boston Herald* says: "That's a free and easy sort of patriotism. It enables its possessor to swallow anything and everything without hesitation. And it is the kind that tyrants affect, too." We should call it a hard and fast sort of false patriotism, with not a scintilla of true love of country in it.

. . . In Italy during the past year twenty-four hundred duels have been fought, resulting in the death of four hundred and eighty persons. These duels were for the most part between army officers, and grew out of the most trivial pretexts.

. . . In the recent death of Miss Maria Louise Eve, of Augusta, Ga., the peace cause loses one of its truest, purest and loveliest friends in America. For many years in the circle in which she moved, especially in the Sabbath school where she was a teacher, and in the missionary society of which she was a member, "her life's mission seemed to be to make peace." She wrote peace verse of no common order, noteworthy among which were her "Peace to the World," read at the Chicago Peace Congress, in 1893, and her "Conquered at Last," a poem which is said to have done more to unite the sympathies of North and South than anything else written since the Civil War.

. . . Miss P. H. Peckover, in the twenty-first report of the Wisbech (England) Local Peace Association, writes: "From light to shadow, from progress to decadence, from peace to war, has been, so far as our country is concerned, the record of the year; but, looking beyond, the gain far exceeds the loss." The signing of the agreements reached at the Hague Conference, she says, "marks an era in our cause, and opens up a new vista full of light and hope."

. . . "The theory that God delights in war, and that He fights on the side of the heaviest battalions, has no doubt won more souls to the eternal death to which

Satan desires to consign them than any other error which he has been able to instil in the mind of man." — *Youths' Instructor*.

. . . The International Peace Bureau at Berne has sent expressions of its sympathy and good wishes to more than thirty of the congresses meeting at the Paris Exposition.

. . . The Baroness von Suttner, because of her eminent services to the cause of peace, was invited by the committee of arrangements to be present at the Interparliamentary Conference at Paris, but was unable to go on account of the illness of her husband.

. . . The *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), in a recent editorial, well remarks that "Not since Alexander II. of Russia signed the Emancipation Act has there been any action taken by the Russian government to give so much satisfaction as this abolition of the Siberian exile system."

. . . Mr. John de Bloch, author of the great work on "The Future of War," is busy at Paris promoting the peace propaganda in his own unique way. A lecture was given by him recently in the Petit Luxembourg Hall on "The Problems of War and the Policy of Colonial Expansion."

Upon a Time.

BY EMILIE HYACINTHE LOYSON.

Alas! my grand, my beautiful land—America!—E. H. L.

Upon a time—a glad and glorious day—
There stood a Dame upon a broad, high continent,
Her own domain, by right divine.
She was of noble stature, fairest mien and grandest birth:
Sired by Liberty and nursed by Conscience—a Queen—
And stretched forth willing hands to all the world oppressed,
Gave bread and hope to all the Earth.

One day the air was filled with noisome fumes
From out the old corrupted crater of the "Other World,"
And unawares she breathed it in;
When suddenly her brain was turned,
Her hands grew crisp, her eyes went wandering
Out over vast unsailed and troubled seas:
A spasm seized her heart, her speech went wrong,
A burning thirst was in her throat;
She quenched it with a draught,—not wine,
But redder, thicker,—and then the cup fell
On her fair breast (before so white), and her fair robe
Was all besmeared with gore!

Then, like a hot simoon, that sweeps from desert wastes,
A great temptation fell upon her,
And she gave heed to strange and sinful voices,
And sold her birthright—aye! even the people's bread—
For glittering fringe upon her wide-spread garments,
Fallen from her shoulders and draggled in the dust;
And took with feverish hands her crown of glory,
And threw it out into the mirky sea, and cried:
"My Empire is wherever it may fall,
For I am Empress of the world."
Then in its stead she put a clout upon her head:
Her crown was lost and her fair fame;
Her Kingdom gone—and she was mad!

Paris, June, 1900.